From the Director — Rosemarie Pifer
Reorganization Expands Role of the Criminal Justice Information Center

On August 6, 2000, the Michigan State Police, Administrative and Information Services Bureau, was reorganized to enhance the delivery of services to better meet the needs of the criminal justice community throughout Michigan.

I am very pleased to welcome to the CJIC, the CJIS Policy Unit, the Automated Incident Capture System (AICS) Section, the Law Enforcement Information Network/Automated Fingerprint Identification System (LEIN/AFIS) Field Services Section, and the LEIN Audit and Training Section.

CJIS Policy Unit is responsible for:

- Interpreting existing and proposed legislation, policies, and procedures as they relate to actions taken by the CJIS Policy Council.

- Directing and participating in the development, interpretation, evaluation, and recommendation of policies, procedures, rules, and regulations proposed or adopted by the council and the department.

- Assisting CJIC with the development and implementation of a statewide integrated information system with all criminal justice agencies.

- Scheduling meetings for the CJIS Policy Council, committees and sub-committees. Research and analysis of issues, composing correspondence, agendas and minutes.

- Follow-up on all reported possible system violations with the agencies involved, for compliance with laws, rules and policies.

AICS Section was reassigned to CJIC from the Office of Special Projects. It is responsible for the management, development and training of the AICS program. AICS is a records management system developed by the Michigan State Police that provides standardization for capturing incident based information using an on-line central data base. There are currently 5 County Sheriff's offices, 11 Police Departments, 1 County Prosecutor, and all MSP worksites participating in the AICS program.

LEIN/AFIS Field Services is responsible for the administration of LEIN and AFIS. AFIS duties include system administration, system support, purchasing and installation, maintenance contracts,

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Reorganization Expands Role of the Criminal Justice Information Center

defining security, site/terminal definition and operator definition and security of AFIS. LEIN duties include assignment of ORI numbers, processing applications for LEIN access, ensuring Michigan compliance with NCIC requirements, publications, liaison, policy, system security, and representation on Michigan and national committees.

LEIN Audit and Training Section is responsible for auditing and training functions required by rules and regulations of the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

The CJIC will be assisting the CJIS Policy Council with statewide integration efforts for the criminal justice community. Integration is the ability to access and share critical information at key decision points throughout the justice process. In order to meet our new responsibilities, we are organizing staff and setting up the mechanism for input from all criminal justice agencies.

In addition, an effort to launch the development of a next generation Automated Incident Capture System (AICS) to be known as the Law Enforcement Agency Management System (LEAMS) has begun. It is anticipated, among other technologies, that the major functions of this system will include case management, incident reporting, CRASH reporting, citations, GIS coding/interface, activity reporting, stolen property & evidence tracking. There will be interfaces with LEIN/NCIC/NLETS, CADS, & MICR.

A third major project we will be undertaking is the revision of the criminal history record system to make the information more accessible and responsive to the needs of the criminal justice community. It will automate and streamline criminal history building and dissemination, and will link with other files such as AFIS and hot files.

Along with these new challenges, existing operations within the CJIC include the Identification Section (criminal history and fingerprint identification), Traffic Crash Unit, Crime Analysis and Statistics Unit, Crime Data Unit, Document Processing Unit, Financial Services Unit, Firearms Records Unit, and the Freedom of Information Unit. Descriptions of the services offered within the CJIC, along with contact information is included in this newsletter.

The Department is committed to developing high quality Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) applications and the infrastructure to support and share information through these applications. We understand that our business is to provide information to our end-users. Operationally this means we will need to reduce the duplication of effort, streamline the development and deployment of applications, improve internal and external communication, and exceed customer expectations. It is an exciting time to be part of the criminal justice community. Challenges and opportunities await us all. Together we can ensure the safety of our citizens and improve the criminal justice system. ◼

Technology Commentary

Point of Presence Lines (POP)

A point of presence line is a communication line that allows data to be exchanged between state, county and local government agencies, within Michigan. It is the state's goal to create a communications infrastructure whereby a single point of presence exists in each county. Costs are much lower to purchase and maintain a single line rather than multiple lines for each data systems application.

Data from LEIN, live scan fingerprint images, STATIS, the Automated Pistol Registration System (APRS), and much more will be able to be accessed and transmitted through a single point of presence line.

Further information regarding the point of presence line will be released, as it is finalized and available to the Michigan State Police.

LEIN - NCIC Enhancement Requirements

By July 1, 2002 the State of Michigan and all local LEIN agencies must have NCIC 2000 requirements completed. Enhancements include items such as expanded fields, requirements to have TCP/IP communications, and electronic online validation (eliminating mail process). Specifications are being developed so local agencies can begin programming by January 2001. NCIC also offers other optional enhancements that will be analyzed and identified for priority programming at a later time.

Criminal History Record (CHR) Rewrite

A National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) grant has been awarded to revise the 1970's developed, main frame-based, CHR database. Goals of the rewrite are to reduce duplication of effort, provide more timely, complete and accurate information, supply more easily accessed data, provide a more flexible environment that can utilize modern application development tools so changes and updates are easier to accomplish, meet customer integration needs, and meet federal standards.

We are in the process of hiring a project manager. In addition a committee of interested parties (users/contributors) will be solicited in the future.

Automated Identification and Record Building Service

Due to the large demand for this service and complexity of the issues, we are currently hiring a project manager to move forward with this portion of the program. The position will be working with contributors and potential contributors.

There are currently two counties, Kent and Eaton, sending criminal prints via live scan interface.

Twenty agencies using the Oakland County CLEMIS, 4 agencies utilizing the Wayne County WAJIS, the Saginaw County Sheriff's department, 3 Department of Correction reception centers have been approved by the CJIS Policy Council to interface their live scan. These agencies are actively working on their interface and expect to be online by January 2001.

Barry, Calhoun, Ingham and Muskegon Counties each received grants from FY 2000 federal funds available for interfacing live scan. Cass, Chippewa, Clinton, Crawford, Kalkaska, Otsego, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Missaukee, Muskegon, Oceana and Wexford counties have received a grant from FY 2001 federal funds to purchase and/or interface live scan.

Berrien, Macomb, Isabella, Midland, Monroe counties are each currently working on their interface with expectation to be on line in 2001.

Integration - CJIS Policy Council

The CJIS Policy Council has an Integration Subcommittee to integrate and implement data sharing within the criminal justice community. Grant funds will be used to implement the data sharing project. Due to the Administrative and Information Services Bureau reorganization, the Director of CJIC now chairs the subcommittee. The Center will assist in implementing some of the exciting new CJIS initiatives as well as assist local agencies with integration efforts.

MSP - IT Steering Committee

As part of the recent reorganization of the Administrative and Information Services Bureau, an IT Steering Committee has been established within the MSP. Duties of the Committee include prioritizing Department projects and to make sure the necessary resources are committed so the project can move forward. There will be a rigorous decision-making process instituted to determine the project order. The Office of Special Projects will be working with this Committee.

Law Enforcement Agency Management System (LEAMS) - Next Generation AICS

What is LEAMS?

LEAMS is a Law Enforcement Agency Management System that will provide a fully automated case and records management system for MSP and local agencies supporting nearly all law enforcement functions. It is anticipated the major functions will include: case management, incident reporting, traffic accident reporting, citations, GIS coding/interface, activity reporting, property management, crime scene and mug shot photos, arrest processing, field investigation reports, alarm tracking and billing, narcotics management, mobile patrol computer operations, palm computer operations, bar code/magnetic stripe data entry, LEIN/NCIC/NLETS interface, CAD interface, CJIS interface and MICR interface.

Who will develop LEAMS?

The Criminal Justice Information Center (CJIC) is responsible for this project. It is creating a steering committee comprised of MSP, local law enforcement, prosecutor, corrections, and court officials who will develop the overall draft design specifications. A vendor will be selected to actually provide the system.

Technology Commentary *(continued)*

What input will MSP and local agencies have in the development of LEAMS?

Once the LEAMS steering committee has developed the overall design of LEAMS, it will share this design with the field and solicit comments. Several opportunities will be made available for all interested parties to learn about LEAMS and provide input on the specifications before the RFP is written.

When will LEAMS be implemented?

The steering committee will meet for the first time this fall. It is anticipated that LEAMS will be implemented within two years.

How is the LEAMS project being funded?

The department has received a legislative appropriation to develop LEAMS.

Who will use LEAMS?

MSP will use LEAMS as a next generation AICS. Local law enforcement agencies will have the opportunity to use LEAMS.

What will happen to AICS?

AICS will be phased out and will not be supported after LEAMS is deployed. AICS was written some time ago. The technology used is outdated, labor intensive, and does not easily accommodate information sharing between systems. It does not include many of the features MSP and local agencies would like to have available to them. There will be a transition period into the new LEAMS system. No data will be lost.

What happens to those agencies using AICS?

Both standalone and on-line agencies using AICS as of January 1, 2001, will be provided the LEAMS software at no cost. However, they will need to provide connectivity, hardware, and possibly absorb annual maintenance fees. Agencies can continue to request to use AICS on-line or standalone after January 1, 2001, but they will need to purchase LEAMS or find another vendor when AICS is phased out.

How much will LEAMS cost?

It is anticipated the legislative appropriation will cover the cost of purchasing LEAMS software for MSP and those agencies using AICS as of January 1, 2001. All others will need to buy LEAMS. The Criminal Justice Information Center has been advised the estimated cost could be $60-75 per seat. The cost could be significantly higher depending upon the RFP process, the features desired, and other events that transpire over the next two years. The Criminal Justice Information Center will try to negotiate through the RFP and state contracting process for a reasonable price based on multiple users.

Will there be a maintenance fee?

Typically software vendors require an annual maintenance fee to support the cost of maintaining the software in an operational mode. This may or may not include enhancements to the software. The LEAMS steering committee needs to analyze options available and the desires of the users. The cost of maintenance is unknown at this time. It is unknown whether local agencies that received the software through the MSP will need to purchase maintenance.

Who will train the users?

This is unknown at this time. The MSP, the software vendor, or another vendor hired especially to train are options the steering committee will study.

How does the January 1 deadline impact the local agencies using the stand-alone version of AICS?

Those agencies that are currently using the stand-alone version of AICS (on the AICS Section list of agencies that are provided updated versions) will be provided with the LEAMS software. These agencies will need to establish connectivity so they will be able to transmit data into the LEAMS database.

Why does the AICS Section of CJIC need to know by October 1, 2000, if local agencies are planning to use AICS by January 1?

CJIC needs to know how much money will be available for the RFP process. In addition, the AICS Section needs to be able to plan its resources and training schedule in order to be able to meet the January 1 deadline.

Is it the goal of the department to deploy LEAMS statewide?

While a solution to integrated systems (information sharing) is indeed a statewide records management system, the department realizes that LEAMS may not meet the needs of all law enforcement agencies and that many of the larger agencies already have their own records management systems. A statewide database is not the only solution to information sharing. The Criminal Justice Information Systems Policy Council and Criminal Justice Information Center are examining other alternatives. LEAMS simply provides an alternative records management system for those agencies wishing to use it. It is anticipated that interfaces between LEAMS and other major records management systems, the Jail Management System, and other information systems will be developed. ■

Crime Analysis and Statistics

Crime in Michigan, 1999

The 1999 Michigan Uniform Crime Report was recently completed. The 1999 figures showed decreases from 1998 in all crime categories and a total crime rate of 12,628 per 100,000 population, or one crime per 8 Michigan residents.

Estimated state totals show that from 1998 to 1999:	
Total Crime Decreased	-2%
Index Crime Decreased	-7%
Violent Crime (murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery) Decreased	-6%
Property Crime (burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft) Decreased	-7%
Murder Decreased	-3%
Rape Decreased	-7%
Robbery Decreased	-6%
Aggravated Assault Decreased	-7%
Burglary Decreased	-8%
Larceny Decreased	-7%
Motor Vehicle Theft Decreased	-2%
Arson Decreased	-6%

Missing data is now being estimated for the state total. Approximately 9% of crime data is missing from reported 1999 figures. Reported figures showed a decrease of 6%, between 1998 and 1999, illustrating the problem with using reported data without estimating. Estimated state total, more accurately reflects the actual crime picture, showing a 2% decrease between 1998 and 1999.

The decreasing crime trends between 1998 and 1999 are similar to trends over the last ten years. Total crime decreased 10% over the last five years and 7% over the last ten years. Decreases in index crime have been even greater, with 16% over the last five years and 19% over the last ten years.

Michigan crime trends are also reflective of trends being reported throughout United States. The FBI's preliminary report for 1999 shows a 7% decrease in index crime.

The entire 1999 Michigan Uniform Crime Report is available on the Internet at www.state.mi.us/msp/crd/ucr. Print copies are available in most Michigan libraries or directly through the Criminal Justice Information Center by calling (517) 322-6025.

Microsoft Office for Crime Analysis Class

The Criminal Justice Information Center, in conjunction with the Justice Statistics Center at Michigan State University, recently hosted a class on the use of Microsoft Office for Crime Analysis. The class was taught by Search, the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, an organization that provides information management assistance to law enforcement agencies. Representatives from seven different Michigan law enforcement agencies attended the two-day training. Participants learned how to fully utilize the power of Microsoft Access and Excel, including querying and pivot tables. The class focused on analysis of incident data, and how different datasets can be combined to obtain useful information.

The Crime Analysis Unit is currently working to develop a user-friendly method of querying MICR data. The valuable lessons learned in the class have helped with troubleshooting the new querying tool. In 1999, 87% of Michigan law enforcement agencies reported crime data through the MICR system. Analysis done on this data as a whole can be quite misleading, as it does not include many of Michigan's larger cities. However, valuable insights can be gained by looking at the data for an individual agency, or for a county or region where the majority of agencies are included. The following examples show some of the types of information that the new querying capabilities can provide.

Oakland County (all agencies in the county report through MICR):

In 1999, 28 criminal incidents were reported in Oakland County that involved the use of a weapon and occurred within a school. Of these 28 incidents, 19 were classified as weapon offenses, 7 aggravated assaults, 1 non-aggravated assault, and 1 kidnapping. Eleven of the 28 incidents involved the use of explosives, 8 knives, 2 blunt objects, 1 handgun, and 6 other or unknown. Information on 24 offenders was provided for these incidents. Of these 24 offenders, 17 were white males, 3 were white females, and 4 were reported as unknown. Five of the offenders were under the age of 13, 6 offenders were age 15 or 16, 4 offenders were age 17 or 18, and 3 offenders were over age 18.

Allegan County (all agencies in the county report through MICR):

In 1999, 50 victims of rape (11001 and 11002) were reported in Allegan County. Of these 50 victims, 48 were white and 2 were reported as unknown race. Ten victims were under the age of 10, 29 victims were between the ages of 11-19, 4 victims were between the ages of 20-29, 4 victims were between the ages of 30-39, and 3 victims were over the age of 40. Two incidents involved more than one offender.

Michigan State Police (in all areas of the state):

In 1999, 41 larceny offenses were reported to MSP with a location of church/ synagogue/ temple. Twenty-three of the offenses specified the property that was stolen. Of these 23 offenses, 7 were computer equipment, 7 were radio/ TV/ VCR, 6 were money, and 3 were classified as other. Three of these offenses involved the loss of property valued over $1000, 9 between $200- $500, 8 between $100-$200, and 3 under $100. ■

Criminal Justice Information Systems Policy Unit

CJIS Policy Council

On February 12, 1998, Governor John Engler signed Executive Order #1 which combined the AFIS Policy Council and the LEIN Policy Council into the Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Policy Council.

The CJIS Policy Council membership is made up of:

- The Attorney General or his or her designee
- The Secretary of State or his or her designee
- The Director of the Department of State Police or his or her designee
- The Director of the Department of Corrections or his or her designee
- Three representatives of the Department of State Police
- The Chief of Detroit Police Department or his or her designee
- Three representatives of the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police
- Four representatives of the Michigan Sheriff's Association
- Three representatives of the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan
- A representative of the Michigan District Judges Association
- A representative of the Michigan Judges Association
- The State Court Administrator or his or her designee
- An individual employed in or engaged in the business of private security, appointed by the Governor
- An individual who represents human services concerns in the state, appointed by the Governor

The CJIS Policy Council's responsibilities are to:

- Oversee the operation of LEIN and AFIS, and ensure their integrity.
- Serve in an advisory capacity to the Director of the Department of State Police on issues related to the development and deployment of information management systems that facilitate the rapid exchange of accurate information between the various components of the criminal justice community.
- Work with agencies to ensure the integrity of all criminal justice systems.
- Advise agencies of their responsibilities when a potential violation has occurred and follow up on all possible violations reported.
- Notify COLES of all LEIN violations when there was a wrongful disclosure of information by a certified officer.
- Exercise its prescribed powers, duties, functions, and responsibilities independently of the state police.

CJIC Policy Council Officers:

- Chairperson, Sheriff Stephen DeBoer, Barry County Sheriff Department
- Vice-Chair, Chief James Valentine, Lowell Police Department
- Executive Secretary, Ms. Katherine Rector, Michigan State Police

The CJIS Policy Council has four Committees that discuss topics in detail and make recommendations to the CJIS Policy Council. Committees/Chair as follows:

- Operation & Technical, Chief James Valentine, Lowell Police Dept
- Security & Privacy, Prosecutor Charles Sherman, Clinton County
- Administration, Prosecutor Jeffrey Sauter, Eaton County
- Integration, Rosemarie Pifer, Michigan State Police

Firearms Records

Restoration of Firearms Rights

Since Michigan's restoration of firearm rights once again will restore a person's federal firearm rights, our restoration database which consists of people who have applied to their local gun boards to have their rights restored, is again available to be checked. Agencies must contact the Firearms Records Unit at (517) 322-5518 or via LEIN by administrative message at MI3300800 or GUNS, when it is necessary to query the firearms rights status of an individual.

Upon receipt of information that a person has had their firearms rights restored, a person's criminal history record will be updated with that information. The FIF (felon identification for firearms) flag, within the criminal history record, will be upgraded to "eligible" and the appropriate Michigan State Police post ORI number, along with the approval date by the county gun boards will be listed under "Additional Identifiers and Comments".

Based on information received from the county gun boards, an individual who applies for restoration of firearm rights may not always have their criminal history record appended to show that firearms rights have been either restored or denied. There would be cases where there is missing identifying information (i.e. date of birth), the original conviction information was never forwarded to the MSP, the fingerprints were not available for a record to be established, the arrest record is from another state, or the Michigan criminal history record cannot be located. In these instances, the applicant is still entered in the restoration of firearms rights database.

Public Act 265 - Trigger Locks

Public Act 265 amends the title of P.A. 372 and adds section 15, effective June 29, 2000. Section 15 prohibits a federally licensed firearms dealer from selling a firearm in Michigan unless the sale includes a commercially available trigger lock or other device designed to disable the firearm and prevent its discharge, or a commercially available gun case or storage container that can be secured to prevent unauthorized access to the firearm. This does not apply to the sale of a firearm to a police officer, police agency, or an antique firearm.

Stapling Gun Registrations

When submitting an individual's *License to Purchase a Pistol* with the corresponding *Safety Inspection Certificate*, please staple the *Safety Inspection Certificate*, face up on top of the *License to Purchase*.

ORI Numbers

Unless your agency is using the Automated Pistol Registration System (APRS) to register guns, please complete the field titled "City/County/Township" with your department's ORI number.

Updated Forms

Some forms used and distributed by the Firearms Records Unit have been revised. These include the RI-9 Dealer License to Purchase a Pistol, RI-10 License to Purchase a Pistol, RI-11 Safety Inspection Certificate, RI-12 Application to Carry a Concealed Pistol, and the RI-17 License to Equip Property with Gas Ejecting Devices.

If you have previous revisions in stock, continue to use them. The changes made include a change in the division name from Central Records Division to Criminal Justice Information Center, and a change in the century where a notary must sign. The social security number of the RI-9 form, has been blocked out on the seller's copy, to avoid identity theft.

German War Pistols

The Luger and P-38 pistols are often confused with one another, as both were developed and manufactured to be used by the German army during WWI and WWII. Several million pistols were produced by many different makers, in different factories (arsenals), in Germany, Switzerland and England. In addition, multitudes of commercial (peacetime) versions were manufactured before and after both wars.

The vast majority of the pistols were stamped with a four-digit serial number. This number cycle was repeated monthly by the various arsenals, thus making it possible to have between 250 and 300 pistols bearing the same serial number.

Distinguishing factors making the identification of each pistol unique are; the alpha letter appearing beneath or following the serial number; the year of manufacture; and the individual arsenal/code markings on each pistol.

The serial number, always stamped on the frame, may also appear on the receiver and barrel. If the serial numbers don't match, it should be noted on the registration e.g. frame #4321a, barrel #3124b, receiver #2156f. This indicates the pistol was assembled from parts of several pistols. The last two digits of the original serial number may appear in several places on the gun as a parts number. Sometimes the same serial number will be stamped in multiple places on the gun, but will only include the letter suffix below the barrel, ahead of the trigger guard. The full serial number including the letter suffix should be recorded on the registration.

The following charts show the individual arsenal/code markings and lettering used by the various manufacturers, along with the NCIC make codes. Any dates on the gun, as well as all arsenal markings should be included on the registration for specific identification. ■

Arsenal/Code Markings for Lugers or P-38 Pistols

ac .... Carl Walther	P-08 .... Krieghoff
byf .... Mauser Werke	HK .... Krieghoff
S/42 .... Mauser Werke	fzs .... Krieghoff
SVW/45 .... Mauser Werke	cyq .... Spreewerk
42 .... Simson & Co. (1920-1936)	DWM ... Deutsche Waffen und Munitionsfabrik
42 .... Mauser & Werke (1937-1940)	ERFURT .... made at government arsenal at Erfurt, Germany prior to 1930.

Identification

FBI Fingerprint Forms No Longer Required

In our February 2000 feature article of the Source, we announced that we were working on computer programs to support electronic fingerprint submission to the FBI IAFIS. This capability has just recently been put into full operation. The interface with the FBI electronically submits digitized fingerprint images and arrest data provided from local and state law enforcement agencies to the FBI IAFIS, once the state processing is completed. The state copy of the arrest fingerprint card (red RI-7 form) is used to create the electronic record for searching of the Michigan AFIS and then the searching of the FBI AFIS. This state interface with the FBI eliminates the requirement for local law enforcement agencies to generate a duplicate fingerprint record on the FBI criminal card (red FD-249 form).

In this environment and under normal circumstances the FBI processing is completed and the FBI number is automatically entered to the Michigan criminal history within 2 hours after the FBI receives the fingerprint record electronically. For agencies that have their live scan connected for electronic submission of criminal prints to the state, there is both a state and FBI identification response delivered back to the live scan agency within 4 hours of the submission.

This new method will ensure the creation of a FBI record with every Michigan record. In all circumstances when a record is purged from the State's criminal history system in accordance with MCL 28.243, action is also taken to purge the information from the FBI system.

By the time you read this newsletter you should have already received your notice from us to discontinue submitting the criminal FBI fingerprint form. If this is your first notice, please consider this change to be in immediate effect. Any questions you may have related to this or other criminal records reporting requirements can be directed to the criminal records help desk at (517) 322-1165.

Using Technology to Nab the Bad Guys!

Two days after becoming operational with electronic fingerprint submission to the FBI IAFIS there was a successful identification of a person wanted by the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole. Stories like this make us realize that all the cost and effort expended to put technology in place for the criminal justice community is worthwhile.

A live scan submission to the state for a person in custody at the Kent County jail occurred at 5:00 a.m. and at 9:30 a.m. the jail received a teletype message with a request to hold the person for extradition as a parole violator. Within 30 minutes of the fingerprinting at the jail there was an identification response sent from the state and at the same time the prints were forwarded for searching at the FBI. In about 11/2 hours the FBI responded with a prior record identification to Kent County and at the same time sent a notice to the warrant entering agency in Pennsylvania that the person had been arrested in Michigan. Three hours later, at 9:30, there was a teletype message from Pennsylvania requesting that the person be held for their ex-traditable warrant. The person was still in custody at Kent County and the process was started to extradite this person to Pennsylvania.

Survey of Live Scan Sites regarding Applicant Fingerprints

The identification section is faced with an ever-increasing workload of incoming applicant fingerprints. Electronic submission of these applicant prints seems to be the solution. Receipt of the applicant fingerprints electronically can provide a better service to the community because the response from both the state and the FBI can be generated within 2 days of the fingerprint capture.

With the deployment of live scan for the capture of criminal fingerprints we are asking law enforcement agencies whether or not they are also able to electronically submit applicant fingerprints. A survey has been prepared and mailed to each law enforcement agency in the state known to have a live scan. This survey is intended to solicit your agency's opinion regarding live scan submission of applicant fingerprints. We ask that you please respond to our survey. Your ability to participate in electronic submission of applicant fingerprints is important to us, so that we can plan accordingly.

Digit 10 Inkless Fingerprinting Machine Must be Used as Directed

The *Digit 10 Inkless Fingerprinting Machine* is being sold and advertised with a benefit of fewer rejects by the Michigan State Police and FBI. This machine, manufactured by Identicator, is an inkless method of taking fingerprints. The inkless method produces acceptable fingerprints when used as directed, and when the operator knows what acceptable fingerprint images are and how to obtain them.

The Identification Section has experienced problems with prints coming from contributors using this equipment. The fingerprint images are not fully developed and are too light. The scanners used by the CJIC cannot adequately extract features necessary for automated fingerprint processing. Research indicates that this can be caused by dried out fingerprint pads, overused development pads, and dried out replacement development pads.

There are solutions to the problems experienced with the prints. It is important to follow the manufacture guidelines for maintenance of the equipment and replacement materials. Training in the proper techniques for fingerprint image capture is available to all law enforcement personnel on the first Wednesday of each month from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. at no cost to your agency. Call Diane Crandell at 1 (888) .322-1956 to make reservations for training.

Version 2 of AIRBS Manual Mailed

Version 2 of the Automated Identification and Record Building Services (AIRBS) manual was mailed in July to all persons known to have the original version. If you did not get a copy of version 2 and you would like one, contact Diane Crandell at 1 (888) 322-1956 to register and request a copy to be mailed. ◼

Uniform Crime Reporting

Hate Bias Motivation

An important distinction must be made before classifying a hate bias motivated crime. The mere fact that the offender is biased against the victim's race, religion, disability, ethnicity/national origin and/or sexual orientation does not mean that a hate crime actually occurred. The offender's criminal act must have been motivated, in whole or in part, by his/her bias. Therefore, before an incident can be reported as a hate crime, sufficient objective facts must be present to lead a reasonable and prudent person to conclude that the offender's actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by bias. While no single fact may be conclusive, a combination of facts could be supportive of finding a bias. Please refer to the FBI release of Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines to review these facts. The MICR handbook, Section 8, also contains guidelines.

Hate Bias Submission

The Quarterly Hate Crime Report is only required to be submitted by Summary agencies. Agencies reporting MICR data should not submit this form, since MICR data element 18 (suspected Bias Motivation) satisfies the Federal Hate Crime requirement.

New MICR Arrest Charges

5476   Felony Death Drunk Driving ORV   09003

Bulletin Board Problems

The Uniform Crime Reporting Unit has been experiencing intermittent but ongoing technical difficulties with our MICR Bulletin Board System. It is unclear at this time if hardware, software or telephone lines are responsible for the problems. This technology is already becoming outdated and there may not be a way to fix the problems. We therefore urge agencies to send their monthly MICR submissions via e-mail. All BBS agencies are already equipped with a computer, modem and phone line. Agencies with Internet access should have no difficulty in sending files via e-mail. Please contact your MICR software vendor if you are unsure how to transfer files via e-mail.

Agencies in counties 1- 40, e-mail files to Sharon Saites at (saitess@state.mi.us).

Agencies in counties 41 - 83, e-mail files to Victoria Sandborn at (sandborv@state.mi.us).

New E-mail Address for MICR Files

The Uniform Crime Reporting Section is currently working on setting up a mailbox dedicated to receiving all MICR files. This will allow faster processing of the files with a copy being created as a backup at the same time. More information will follow in the future.

Police Officer Assaults to be Tracked - IMPORTANT!

- UCR personnel are attempting to track police officer assault data. MICR agencies must remember to report a victim type "P" (Police Officer) on the MICR incident report.

- In addition, LEOKA forms for those officers assaulted must also be completed as follows:

- If an officer is the victim of an assault (13001-13002) while assisting another agency, the assisting agency must submit the LEOKA report (not the originating agency).

- MICR agencies should also include the corresponding incident numbers in the lower right corner of the LEOKA form when submitting a LEOKA form, unless the incident number is for an agency they are assisting.

- All agencies, MICR and UCR, are required to submit a LEOKA form on a monthly basis whether or not an assault occurs. The monthly form should only include officers assaulted for the agency submitting the LEOKA report form.

New CLEMIS Contact

Karlene Ohler will be the new contact person for all CLEMIS agencies. She may be reached at (517) 322-5544 or email address ohlerk@state.mi.us. ■

UD-10 and Crash

UD-10 Form Contract Up for Bid

The UD-10 printing contract with Rotary Multiforms is expiring on December 31, 2000. We are currently writing up specifications for the new "Request for Proposal". When placing orders this fall, be sure to purchase enough forms to take your agency through June 2001. This will give the new vendor time to get specifications and necessary proofs ready for production before agencies run out of forms.

MSP Crash Processing and Tracking Reports

The Document Processing Unit processes over 400,000 crash reports per year. They are imaged and run through a scanner that reads the bubbles on the front and back of the report. They are then keyed, verified, and transmitted along with scanned data to the mainframe computer. Data is transferred every Tuesday and Thursday to the Department of State and applied to driver records. This year we will begin tracking the reports by agency to determine if the CJIC is missing records. This may entail on-site visits or phone calls. Plans are to close out year-end earlier and allow data to be available sooner. We encourage you to submit reports monthly, due to the high volume of reports received at year-end.

Had Been Drinking and Hazardous Action Bubbles

Crash reporting keeps bad drivers off the road. Every time an officer bubbles a "had been drinking" or "hazardous citation" the Department of State, Driver Assessment Support Unit receives notice of the crash. These bubbles are based **only on the officer's opinion**. The final determination of the charge to the driver does not have to be made when completing the crash report. The Secretary of State may be unable to refer drivers to re-examination if the "had been drinking" or "hazardous action" codes are not marked. When a driver has 3 negligent crashes, (had been drinking or hazardous action citations) within a two-year period posted to their record, the Department of State will conduct a review of the record and, if necessary, call the driver in for an assessment. We need your help. Don't let bad drivers get through the system unnoticed. Remember to fill out the bubbles.

CJIC and National Safety Council Websites

The Michigan Department of Transportation receives crash data on a monthly basis, along with copies of the crash images. County road commissions receive copies of crash reports from local policing agencies and receive electronic crash data once a year. Engineers from these agencies review documents daily to determine potential construction projects, stretches of road needing attention and what countermeasures could be implemented to prevent or reduce particular types of crashes. Diagrams prove especially useful to these engineers. Each UD-10 report is reviewed (bubbles and diagrams drawn by the officers) to determine the cause of the crash. Sometimes bubbles do not match what is indicated on the diagram. To assist officers in determining the proper crash code type, we are working to revise the Criminal Justice Information Center's web site to include and make future enhancements to the UD-10 instruction manual. Answers to common crash questions will also be featured. The National Safety Council will be updating the ANSI D-16 soon. The 1996 version is currently available to assist in the classification of motor vehicle traffic crashes at www.traffic-records.org/tr_documents.htm. You will be updated on the progress of the CJIC web site.

UD-10 Saves Taxpayers Dollars!

The Department of Community Health, Revenue and Reimbursement Division, Court Originated Liability Unit, reviews crash data to identify and bill the appropriate no-fault insurance carrier for reimbursement of medical bills on behalf of beneficiaries under the Medicaid program who are injured as a result of an automobile crash. The UD-10 report helps establish the facts of the crash and identify the vehicles involved in order to determine the insurance carrier responsible for medical bills. The report is a required part of the claim package to insurance carriers, filed by the Department of Community Health on behalf of the State of Michigan.

Snowmobile Fatal Crash Study at the DNR

Deer and snowmobile/ORV crashes are forwarded to the Department of Natural Resources yearly. They have recently completed a snowmobile fatal crash study, which includes location information, operator age, victim age, alcohol use, operator residency, day and time of week, etc. Comparisons between on-road and snowmobile fatal crash characteristics were also studied. Study findings were reported to the Michigan Snowmobile Advisory Committee and will be used to help provide information to legislators and to improve increased effectiveness when planning and conducting snowmobile enforcement related patrols by DNR officers.

Crash Trainer

A new trainer should be on board by October 2000. The training program will be revised to include year-round training instead of just the fall workshops. Questions or areas you would like covered would be appreciated in developing a new training program. Suggestions can be faxed to (517) 322-5385. ■

LEIN/AFIS Field Services

LEIN

The Michigan Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) is a statewide computerized information system, which was established July 1, 1967, as a service to Michigan's criminal justice agencies. The goal of LEIN is to assist the criminal justice community in the performance of its duties by providing and maintaining a computerized filing system of accurate and timely documented criminal justice information readily available to all criminal justice agencies.

General policy concerning the philosophy, concept, and operational principles of the LEIN system is based upon the recommendations of the Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Policy Council.

LEIN access is permitted to criminal justice agencies in the discharge of their official, mandated responsibilities.

Criminal penalties for the misuse of LEIN are provided in Section 4 of the LEIN Policy Council Act, MCL 28.214, which specifically states:

> *(a) For a first offense, guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than $500.00, or both.*

> *(b) For a second or subsequent offense, guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than $2,000.00, or both.*

30 YEARS OF LEIN

LEIN has reached a milestone. It has been in operation for 30 years. It is the longest running statewide law enforcement information system in the nation!

With this original broadcast message, on July 1, 1967 the state of Michigan embarked on the first statewide law enforcement computer system in the nation — the Law Enforcement Information Network, known as **LEIN**. *"I believe the computer, more than any single improvement since the two-way radio, will alter the course of police activities as we now know them."* These prophetic words of John R. Plants (Commander of the Executive Division in 1967 and later Director of the Michigan State Police) epitomized the determination of the visionaries, which helped to pioneer a central file system for law enforcement in Michigan. News of LEIN soon attracted many state and even foreign country representatives, who came to see and model the most sophisticated system of its kind.

Over the past 30 years, LEIN has proved to be a fine system indeed; providing vast pools of information to the law enforcement community in the state and nation. LEIN access has expanded from law enforcement to all criminal justice agencies in Michigan for assistance in performing their duties. Many courts use LEIN to directly enter and cancel wanted persons in an extremely timely manner, as well as enter dispositions on Criminal History Records. Other programs of criminal justice interests have utilized the LEIN system to exchange information. Some of these include UCR crime reporting, STATIS

information, accident reporting, school closing information, State Police internal programs and reports, and the most recent, AICS reporting.

Initial terminals interfaced to LEIN included 67 police departments, 16 sheriff departments, 21 state police posts, and the Secretary of State's office. Courts, corrections, and other criminal justice agencies joined law enforcement for a steady climb to expansive 800 LEIN terminal agencies accessing 3,500 in-house and 2,700 in-car terminals today! Terminals connected to LEIN have advanced notably in 30 years. Some may remember the original ASR 28 Teletype (affectionately named "the green monster"), where the operator punched data onto paper tape, which was then fed into the reader for transmission to LEIN. When an error was made in typing or formatting, the entire data had to be repunched. The LINXX-2010 workstations of today offer operator ease in correcting errors and automatic formatting of messages.

Prior to LEIN, obtaining law enforcement information was a tedious to impossible task. Records on wanted persons were maintained independently by law enforcement agencies throughout Michigan. Stolen vehicle, driver, and criminal history records were maintained manually. Criminal justice information from other states often was not feasible, as it could take weeks to obtain. A warrant or stolen vehicle check at 100 primary police jurisdictions would have required 100 separate telephone requests to each police department for a manual search of their local files. The patrol officer because of the extensive time involved did not practice this procedure. An officer approaching a motorist was virtually unprepared to handle a stolen auto or wanted armed and dangerous person. A traffic stop could take an hour or more waiting for a driving status. In 1967 LEIN reduced the waiting time dramatically to one minute and 40 seconds!

Today, a LEIN response averages about only one-half of a second. Within that brief moment, LEIN searches approximately 772,000 person, 114,000 vehicles, and 100,000 Officer Safety Caution records, while forwarding any requests to other interface systems. By the end of 1967, LEIN was exceeding expectations by processing an average of 25 messages per minute. Today's average has elevated to 860 messages per minute!

Following are some highlights of the development of LEIN over the past 30 years:

- 1968 - Interface with NCIC for out-of-state wanted person and stolen property records.

- April 1, 1969 - Interface of the Secretary of State's computer system, as Michigan continues to lead the country with the first to provide statewide driver's license and vehicle registrations.

- 1969 - Interface with ALECS, which provided communication between Michigan and Ohio, and later to other Midwestern states.

LEIN/AFIS Field Services *(continued)*

- 1971 - Interface with computerized criminal records at the FBI.

- 1975 - Interface with computerized criminal records at the Michigan State Police, Criminal Justice Information Center.

- 1976 - The National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) replaces ALECS and opens communication to all states.

- 1987 - Interface with the Corrections Management Information System (CMIS) with information on persons in a Michigan prison or on parole.

- 1990 - Interface with the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) for information from foreign neighbor.

Keeping up with the high speed technological changes, along with NCIC and NLETS requirements is truly a challenge. Future generations of LEIN will improve the accessibility and maintainability while reducing the cost of maintaining and disseminating the data. It will include processes such as interfacing mug shots with the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) for fingerprint identification. The new LEIN workstations are prepared to handle these enhancements. ■

"A PROUD Tradition of **SERVICE** through **EXCELLENCE, INTEGRITY,** and **COURTESY"**